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ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system

Statistical report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination

1. This is the second in a series of statistical reports by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system. As indicated in the first report (A/47/593 and Corr.1), this series contains with a few modifications the statistical information previously included in the reports submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly under its agenda item on administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. For reasons given in the first report, both the first and the second documents in the series are being submitted to the General Assembly at its current session.

2. The data in the report are set out in tables which may be grouped under four subject headings, as follows:

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(a) Regular budgets and assessed contributions

Table 1. Approved regular budgets (1984-1993) - This table shows, for each of the organizations appearing in the report which has an assessed regular budget, 1/ and for each of the years from 1984 to 1993, the total amount of approved regular budget appropriations, including any supplementary estimates.

Table 2. Assessed contributions (1984-1993) - This table shows, for each of the same organizations and the same years as in table 1, the assessments payable by Member States under approved regular budgets. Assessed contributions relating to extrabudgetary activities, such as certain peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, are not included.

Table 3. Percentage assessments (1993) - This table shows, for each of the States Members of the organizations in the preceding tables, and other contributors, the percentage amounts of the assessed contributions payable under approved regular budgets in 1993.

Table 4. Collection of assessed contributions (1991 and 1992) - This table shows, for each of the same organizations as in the preceding tables, the percentage of the current year's assessed contributions under approved regular budgets which was collected at 30 June and at 30 September of the two most recent years for which such data are available (1991 and 1992). The table also shows by organization the total amount of all assessed contributions under approved regular budgets which were outstanding at 30 September of the same two years.

(b) Working capital funds

Table 5. Working capital funds (1993) - This table shows, for each of the same organizations as in the preceding tables, the level of working capital funds in relation to the level of approved regular budget estimates for 1993, and for the corresponding financial period.

1/ The organizations considered are the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(c) Expenditures and receipts of voluntary contributions

Table 6. Extrabudgetary resources: Expenditures (1990 and 1991) - This table shows expenditures of resources in cash or in kind outside approved regular budgets by each of the same organizations as in the preceding tables, and by organizations financed by voluntary contributions, 2/ in the two most recent years for which such data are available (1990 and 1991). Expenditures for all activities for which organizations are executing agents are taken into account except that, as in table 2, data relating to extrabudgetary peace-keeping operations are excluded.

Table 7. Extrabudgetary resources: Receipts of voluntary contributions in cash (1990 and 1991) - This table shows voluntary contributions in cash received by each of the same organizations as in table 6, in the same two years (1990 and 1991). The figures represent cash resources contributed directly to the organizations concerned and are thus less comprehensive than the extrabudgetary expenditure data in table 6.

(d) Staff resources

Table 8. Staffing levels (31 December 1991) - This table shows regular budget and extrabudgetary staff in post, as well as participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), in each of the same organizations as in table 1, plus the World Food Programme (WFP), at the most recent date for which such data are available (31 December 1991).

3. In common with document A/47/593, the present report does not include the former table C in the reports of the Advisory Committee ("Regular budget contributions to technical cooperation activities"), which will be reinstated in revised form as soon as data can be collected in the new format to be devised for the related ex post facto reports on agency support costs prepared for the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

4. The attention of readers is invited to the footnotes accompanying the tables, which in several cases not only clarify individual figures but provide general explanations relevant to the scope and interpretation of the data presented.

2/ The voluntarily-funded organizations considered are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

5. ACC trusts that the information in the reports in this series will continue to be of value. During 1993 it intends to develop and clarify the contents still further, taking account of suggestions made. It would appreciate the guidance of the General Assembly both on this subject and on the periodicity of future reports, bearing in mind the biennialization of the programme of work of the Fifth Committee (see A/47/593 and Corr.1, para. 2).

Table 1. Approved regular budgets (1984-1993) a/

(United States dollars)

Organization	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United Nations	682 373 100	682 373 100	725 270 700	725 270 700	751 490 200	765 005 200	838 121 800	999 414 800	1 007 548 800	1 079 013 700
ILO	127 359 263	127 359 263	139 898 476	139 898 475	178 493 665	178 493 666	165 220 000	165 220 000	202 845 000	202 845 000
FAO	210 570 000	210 570 000	218 500 000	218 500 000	246 180 000	246 180 000	284 400 000	284 400 000	338 455 500	338 455 500
UNESCO	187 205 000	187 205 000	164 053 490	164 053 490	175 193 000	175 193 000	189 394 000	189 394 000	222 352 000	222 352 000
ICAO	29 141 000	30 509 000	32 349 000	30 816 000	32 105 000	33 701 000	39 393 000	43 917 000	47 006 000	47 958 000
WHO	260 050 000	260 050 000	271 650 000	271 650 000	304 490 000	304 490 000	326 870 000	326 870 000	367 468 000	367 468 000
UPU	9 380 480	10 986 268	14 727 976	18 207 279	17 032 986	16 968 634	20 655 276	20 023 986	21 025 175	22 076 224
ITU	40 724 400	53 342 000	67 538 100	85 027 500	81 421 040	78 951 180	103 776 950	100 996 150	102 527 970	98 688 810
WMO	18 750 000	19 480 000	23 559 000	26 348 600	28 692 500	25 662 857	36 484 921	32 402 692	39 164 336	39 164 336
IMO	12 593 800	11 848 200	14 480 000	15 205 000	18 187 500	16 480 900	23 757 677	26 199 009	26 499 024	27 903 165 b/
WIPO	17 350 400	20 754 067	29 418 452	36 340 441	37 181 250	33 255 280	54 136 220	48 411 189	65 737 413	65 737 414
UNIDO c/	-	-	67 569 250	67 569 250	91 449 645	91 449 646	90 240 750	90 240 750	90 506 700 d/	90 506 700
IAEA e/	96 830 000	95 025 000	98 680 000	103 899 000	137 337 000	157 540 000	162 832 000	178 878 000	207 056 000	191 017 000
Total	1 692 327 443	1 709 501 898	1 867 604 444	1 902 785 735	2 099 253 786	2 123 371 363	2 335 282 574	2 506 367 576	2 738 191 918	2 795 185 849

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 1)

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a/ This table shows the amounts of the estimated expenditures actually approved under regular budgets plus any approved supplementary estimates, net of staff assessment. No adjustments have been made in the figures. Where organizations have an undistributed reserve it is excluded from the figures, so that the comparisons relate to effective working budgets. Estimated expenditures for the support of extrabudgetary activities are included where and to the extent that they are integrated into the regular budget. Estimated budgetary reimbursements to accounts drawn upon to finance expenditures under the budget or supplementary authorizations are reported in the period of reimbursement. Figures for biennial budgets are divided into two equal annual amounts; supplementary estimates are reported according to the years to which they relate. Where budgets are denominated in a currency other than the United States dollar, the amounts reported are translated into dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange at the end of each year, except for the 1992 and 1993 figures, which have been translated at the December 1991 rate. Rates used are as follows: (a) Swiss francs to the dollar (UPU, ITU, WMO, WIPO): 1984 - 2.50; 1985 - 2.09; 1986 - 1.68; 1987 - 1.36; 1988 - 1.44; 1989 - 1.61; 1990 - 1.27; 1991-1993 - 1.43; (b) dollars to pounds sterling (IMO, from 1988): 1988 - 1.72; 1989 - 1.56; 1990 - 1.97; 1991-1993 - 1.77.

b/ Provisional.

c/ Budget included in that of the United Nations until the biennium 1986-1987.

d/ Net of reimbursable expenditures.

e/ Under the split appropriation and assessment system introduced in 1986, footnote f/ to table 2 applies.

Table 2. Assessed contributions (1984-1993) a/

(United States dollars)

Organization	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United Nations	649 685 500	658 406 964	700 434 350	724 536 742	724 128 050	747 074 062	790 869 100	921 399 706	985 010 800	1 040 185 781
ILO b/	127 359 263	127 359 263	126 557 343	126 557 343	162 413 757	194 573 574	165 220 000	165 220 000	202 845 000	202 845 000
FAO	197 290 000	197 290 000	198 000 000	198 000 000	240 320 000	240 320 000	278 400 000	278 400 000	316 780 000	316 780 000
UNESCO c/	172 350 000	172 350 000	127 925 490	127 925 490	188 434 849	167 937 680	182 426 500	182 426 500	216 108 000	216 108 000
ICAO	27 090 000	28 362 000	30 124 000	28 830 000	30 090 000	31 640 000	34 005 816	41 040 000	44 090 000	44 690 000
WHO	230 300 000	230 300 000	240 755 000	240 755 000	289 990 000	276 029 000	306 668 000	306 668 000	355 292 900	355 292 900
UPU	7 455 000	9 579 904	12 727 000	16 542 220	15 616 410	13 792 090	19 204 370	18 296 455	19 316 269	20 341 042
ITU	34 167 300	42 852 400	56 019 960	67 014 360	63 492 240	57 617 640	83 949 650	77 043 870	80 151 140	81 613 950
WMO	18 750 000	19 270 000	15 769 400	23 372 361	33 697 728	25 505 683	34 595 158	34 081 014	39 164 336	39 164 336
IMO	10 653 800	10 132 479	11 918 000	12 291 000	16 087 700	15 969 900	23 300 984	25 452 069	26 070 684	27 474 825 d/
WIPO	8 011 600	9 583 254	13 561 310	16 752 206	15 833 333	14 161 491	18 807 384	16 613 205	16 647 047	16 649 380
UNIDO e/	-	-	57 903 402	57 903 402	77 141 721	77 141 721	78 359 050	78 359 050	89 631 400	89 631 400
IAEA f/	88 786 000	87 340 000	90 570 000	95 909 000	129 137 000	148 531 000	154 951 000	164 466 000	198 467 000	182 885 000
Total	1 571 898 463	1 592 826 264	1 682 265 255	1 736 389 124	1 986 382 788	2 010 293 841	2 170 737 012	2 309 465 869	2 589 513 115	2 633 661 614

(Footnotes on following page)

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(Footnotes to table 2)

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a/ This table shows the amounts of assessed contributions actually payable by Governments to finance approved regular budgets and any supplementary estimates. No other financing is reported. Where organizations have an undistributed reserve the corresponding amount of contributions is excluded from the figures. The effects of the operation of provisions concerning tax equalization funds are not taken into account. Except where stated otherwise, assessments under budgets denominated in currencies other than United States dollars are translated into dollars on the same basis as the budget appropriations (see table 1, footnote a/).

b/ Contributions are payable in Swiss francs under the assessment system introduced with effect from 1990. The rates involved (Swiss francs to the dollar) are: 1990-1991 - 1.75; 1992-1993 - 1.55.

c/ The portion of contributions payable in French francs under the split-assessment system introduced in 1988 is calculated at the following French franc-dollar exchange rates: 1988-1989 - 6.04; 1990-1991 - 6.40; 1992-1993 - 5.75. The current figure is subject to variation according to operational exchange rates between the two currencies.

d/ Provisional.

e/ See footnote c/ to table 1. At the following Austrian schilling-dollar exchange rates under the split-assessment system introduced in 1988: 1988-1989 - 12.20; 1990-1993 - 12.90. The current figure is subject to variation according to operational exchange rates between these two currencies.

f/ At the following Austrian schilling-dollar exchange rates under the split appropriation and assessment system introduced in 1986: 1986-1987 - 19.50; 1988 - 14.20; 1989-1991 - 12.70; 1992 - 10.90; 1993 - 12.70. The current figure is subject to variation according to operational exchange rates between these two currencies.

Table 3. Percentage assessments (1993)

Member a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO	WMO	UPU	ITU	WHO	IMO c/	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA d/
Afghanistan	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.007
Albania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	-	0.04	0.01	0.007
Algeria	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.26	0.16	0.53	0.27	0.14	0.23	0.37	0.16	0.105
Angola	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	-
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	-	0.02	0.02	0.11	-	-	-
Argentina	0.57	0.56	0.77	0.56	0.54	0.56	1.07	0.07	0.78	0.44	0.54	0.56	0.381
Armenia	0.13 e/	-	-	0.13	0.07	-	0.11	0.07	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1.51	1.50	1.83	1.49	1.67	1.48	2.14	3.99	1.62	0.82	3.60	1.50	1.558
Austria	0.75	0.74	0.86	0.74	0.59	0.74	0.53	0.27	0.71	0.12	1.98	0.74	0.769
Azerbaijan	0.22 e/	e/	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.02	3.56	0.09	0.02	-
Bahrain	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.06	-	0.03	-
Bangladesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	1.07	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.009
Barbados	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	-
Belarus	0.48 e/	0.31	-	0.47	-	0.30	0.32	0.13	0.37	-	0.04	0.31	0.322
Belgium	1.06	1.05	1.36	1.05	0.86	1.04	1.60	1.33	1.20	0.23	3.60	1.05	1.091
Belize	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Benin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Bhutan	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	-	-	-	0.01	-
Bolivia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	0.007
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.04 f/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.13	0.02	-	-	0.01	-
Brazil	1.59	1.58	1.69	1.57	1.71	1.56	2.67	0.80	1.39	1.36	0.69	1.58	1.037
British Caribbean Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	0.03	-	-	-	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.09	-	-	-
Bulgaria	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.32	0.27	0.20	0.32	0.54	0.13	0.087
Burkina Faso	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	-
Burundi	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	-
Cambodia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	0.007
Cameroon	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.007

Table 3 (continued)

Member a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO	WHO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMO c/	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA d/
Canada	3.11	3.09	3.60	3.08	2.87	3.06	5.34	4.79	2.96	1.02	2.70	3.09	3.209
Cape Verde	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Central African Republic	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	-
Chad	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	-	-
Chile	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.32	0.27	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.055
China	0.77	0.76	0.92	0.76	0.78	0.76	2.67	2.66	1.36	2.99	2.06	0.76	0.615
Colombia	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.27	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.088
Comoros	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.01	-
Congo	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	-
Cook Islands	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.007
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.32	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.013
Croatia	0.13 e/	-	-	0.13	0.11	-	0.11	0.07	-	-	0.19	-	-
Cuba	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.32	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.06	0.09	0.061
Cyprus	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.03	4.12	0.09	0.02	0.013
Czechoslovakia	0.55	0.54	0.77	0.54	0.26	0.54	1.07	0.53	0.74	0.17	2.43	0.55	0.571
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	-	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.32	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.034
Denmark	0.65	0.64	0.80	0.64	0.53	0.64	1.07	1.33	0.71	1.28	2.43	0.64	0.665
Djibouti	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Dominica	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.11	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Dominican Republic	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.013
Ecuador	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.020
Egypt	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.53	0.13	0.12	0.30	0.12	0.07	0.048
El Salvador	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.007
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	-	0.02	-	0.01	-
Estonia	0.07 g/	g/	0.07	0.07	0.06	-	0.11	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.047 g/
Ethiopia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	-	0.01	0.007
Federated States of Micronesia	0.01	-	-	-	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	-
Finland	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.56	0.49	0.56	1.07	1.33	0.50	0.31	2.43	0.56	0.582
France	6.00	5.95	7.28	5.94	5.30	5.90	5.34	7.98	5.96	1.48	6.11	5.96	6.179
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Gabon	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.021

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Table 3 (continued)

Member a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO	WMO	UPU	ITU	WHO	IMO c/	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA d/
Gambia	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-
Georgia	0.21 e/	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	8.93	8.86	10.90	8.84	7.11	8.78	5.34	7.98	8.83	2.13	6.08	8.87	9.201
Ghana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.007
Greece	0.35	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.40	0.34	0.32	0.27	0.38	4.70	0.77	0.35	0.233
Grenada	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	-	-	-	0.01	-
Guatemala	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.32	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.014
Guinea	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Guyana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Haiti	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.007
Holy See	0.01 h/	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.07	-	-	0.18	-	0.010
Honduras	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.01	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.60 i/	-	-	-
Hungary	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.53	0.27	0.28	0.07	0.83	0.18	0.135
Iceland	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.18	-	0.031
India	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.51	0.35	2.67	1.33	0.59	1.41	0.64	0.36	0.260
Indonesia	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.39	0.16	1.07	0.27	0.23	0.52	0.35	0.16	0.108
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.77	0.76	0.80	0.76	0.80	0.76	0.53	0.27	0.59	1.02	0.35	0.76	0.502
Iraq	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.07	0.12	0.25	0.12	0.13	0.085
Ireland	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.53	0.53	0.20	0.08	2.43	0.18	0.187
Israel	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.23	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.17	0.72	0.23	0.239
Italy	4.29	4.26	4.65	4.25	3.78	4.22	2.67	5.32	3.50	2.12	3.65	4.26	4.424
Jamaica	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.007
Japan	12.45	12.36	13.26	12.33	11.46	12.24	5.34	7.98	9.17	7.41	6.01	12.36	12.836
Jordan	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.007
Kazakhstan	0.35 e/	-	-	0.35	0.20	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.007
Kiribati	-	-	-	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	0.25	0.25	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.24	1.07	0.80	0.25	0.37	-	0.25	0.260
Kyrgyzstan	0.06 e/	e/	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.01	-
Latvia	0.13 e/	e/	0.13	0.13	0.08	-	0.11	0.07	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.007

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Table 3 (continued)

Member a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO	WHO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMO c/	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA d/
Lesotho	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	-
Liberia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	10.62	0.01	0.01	0.007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.24	0.24	0.33	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.53	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.54	0.24	0.249
Liechtenstein	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.13	-	-	0.19	-	0.010
Lithuania	0.15 e/	e/	0.15	0.15	0.09	-	0.11	0.27	-	-	0.04	-	-
Luxembourg	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.32	0.13	0.07	0.39	0.24	0.06	0.062
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01 f/	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.007
Malawi	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Malaysia	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.31	0.12	0.32	0.27	0.15	0.40	0.18	0.12	0.079
Maldives	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.03	-	0.01	-
Mali	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	0.007
Malta	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	1.41	0.04	0.01	-
Marshall Islands	0.01	-	-	-	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Mauritius	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.007
Mexico	0.88	0.87	1.10	0.87	0.86	0.86	1.07	0.27	0.89	0.34	1.80	0.87	0.581
Monaco	0.01 h/	-	-	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	-	0.02	0.24	-	0.010
Mongolia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	-	0.03	0.01	0.007
Morocco	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.53	0.27	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.03	0.021
Mozambique	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Myanmar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.23	-	0.01	0.007
Namibia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	0.007
Nauru	0.01 h/	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.11	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Netherlands	1.50	1.49	1.92	1.48	1.67	1.47	1.60	2.13	1.58	1.08	3.66	1.49	1.347
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.24	1.60	0.53	0.30	0.10	0.90	0.24	0.249
Nicaragua	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.007
Niger	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	0.007
Nigeria	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.20	1.07	0.53	0.21	0.14	0.35	0.20	0.131
Norway	0.55	0.54	0.64	0.54	0.47	0.54	1.07	1.33	0.55	4.87	2.43	0.55	0.571
Oman	0.03	-	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.02	-	0.03	-
Pakistan	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.23	0.06	1.60	0.53	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.042

.../...

Table 3 (continued)

Member a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO	WHO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMO c/	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA d/
Panama	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.04	9.11	0.02	0.02	0.013
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Paraguay	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.03	-	0.03	0.02	0.013
Peru	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.03	0.06	0.040
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.24	0.07	0.11	0.27	0.16	1.79	0.09	0.07	0.049
Poland	0.47	0.47	0.65	0.46	0.33	0.46	0.53	0.27	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.47	0.376
Portugal	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.20	0.53	0.27	0.20	0.22	2.08	0.20	0.133
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.53	0.13	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.052
Republic of Korea	0.69	0.68	0.26	0.68	0.86	0.68	1.07	1.33	0.20	1.63	0.35	0.68	0.441
Republic of Moldova	0.15 g/	-	-	0.15	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	0.17	0.17	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.13	0.24	0.82	0.54	0.17	0.117
Russian Federation	6.71 e/	9.34	-	7.01 j/	5.21	9.25	2.67	7.98	10.09	6.26	4.48	9.34	9.700
Rwanda	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Saint Lucia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.02	-	0.56	-	0.01	-
Samoa	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.05	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	0.01 h/	0.01	-	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	-	-	0.12	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Saudi Arabia	0.96	0.95	1.19	0.95	0.99	0.94	2.67	2.66	0.81	0.44	0.37	0.95	0.987
Senegal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.27	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.007
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	-
Sierra Leone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.007
Singapore	0.12	0.12	-	-	0.73	0.12	0.11	0.27	0.10	1.76	0.04	-	0.078
Slovenia	0.09 i/	k/	-	0.09	0.07	-	0.11	0.07	-	-	0.19	-	-
Solomon Islands	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-
Somalia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.005	0.01	-
South Africa	0.41	-	-	-	0.44	0.40	-	0.27	0.50 l/	-	1.80	-	0.276
Spain	1.98	1.96	2.27	1.96	1.75	1.95	2.67	2.13	1.81	1.03	3.08	1.96	2.036
Sri Lanka	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.53	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.007
Sudan	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.007
Suriname	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01	-
Swaziland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	-	0.03	0.01	-
Sweden	1.11	1.10	1.41	1.10	0.91	1.09	1.60	2.66	1.27	0.81	3.66	1.10	1.142

Table 3 (continued)

Member a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO	WHO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMO c/	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA d/
Switzerland	1.16 h/	1.15	1.26 g/	1.15	1.17	1.14	1.60	2.66	1.11	0.23	3.65	1.15	1.194
Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.026
Tajikistan	0.05 g/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.42	0.11	0.32	0.40	0.14	0.19	0.06	0.11	0.073
Togo	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0.01 h/	-	0.01 g/	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.05	-
Tunisia	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.53	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.020
Turkey	0.27	0.27	0.37	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.53	0.27	0.36	0.92	0.54	0.27	0.181
Turkmenistan	0.06 g/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	0.01 h/	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	0.007
Ukraine	1.87 g/	1.17	-	1.85	1.09	1.16	1.07	0.13	1.33	-	0.12	1.17	1.215
United Arab Emirates	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.11	0.27	0.18	0.22	0.11	0.21	0.218
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.02	4.98	5.66	-	5.44	4.94	5.34	3.99	4.91	3.00	6.01	4.98	5.172
United Kingdom Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.007
United States of America	25.00	25.00	25.00	-	25.00	25.00	5.34	7.98	24.55	5.83	6.01	25.00	25.963
Uruguay	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.32	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.027
Uzbekistan	0.26 g/	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.45	-	0.01	-
Venezuela	0.49	0.49	0.66	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.11	0.40	0.57	0.29	0.06	0.49	0.334
Viet Nam	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.008
Yemen	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.005	0.01	-
Yugoslavia	0.42 g/	0.42	0.54	0.20 g/	-	0.41	0.53	0.27	0.47	0.76	0.58	0.42	0.279
Zaire	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.007
Zambia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	0.007
Zimbabwe	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.13	0.03	-	0.04	0.01	0.007

(footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 3)

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a/ A dash (-) opposite the name of a country indicates that it is not a member of or contributor to the organization.

b/ The rates of assessment are not percentages but portions of a scale adding up to 69.93.

c/ 1992 scale. The scale for 1993, incorporating new Members Croatia and Estonia, was not available at the date of writing.

d/ Owing to special principles of assessment applicable to the safeguards component of the regular budget, the final scale is expressed to three decimal places rather than two.

e/ The assessment rate shown is as recommended by the Committee on Contributions in its report to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/47/11). At the date of writing, the recommendation had not been considered by the General Assembly. For Yugoslavia, see also footnote f/.

f/ The assessment rate shown is as recommended by the Committee on Contributions in its report to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/47/11). The rate would be deducted from that of Yugoslavia. The Committee on Contributions made this recommendation without wishing to prejudge the decision of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the membership of Yugoslavia.

g/ Estonia became a member of IAEA on 31 January 1992 and is assessed outside the general IAEA scale. Its rate is derived from that proposed by the United Nations Committee on Contributions. Contributions received from Estonia will be deducted from the contributions applicable to the Russian Federation.

h/ Not a Member State; the rate of assessment is the basis for the flat annual fee charged for participating in activities of the Organization.

i/ Associate member.

j/ The rate for the Russian Federation will be 7.01 unless Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan should join the organization, in which case it will be reduced by the rate(s) of assessment of any of those States that become members.

k/ As the assessment rate for Slovenia in the United Nations for 1993 was not to be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations until later in 1992, consideration of its assessment rate in ILO has been deferred to the eightieth (June 1993) session of the International Labour Conference.

(Footnotes to table 3) (continued)

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l/ Suspended from exercising its rights and enjoying its privileges as a member.

m/ The contribution rate for this member of FAO, which is not a State Member of the United Nations, is derived from the percentage at which it is called upon to contribute to certain United Nations activities.

n/ Class of contribution not yet known.

o/ The rate for Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will be 0.20 unless Bosnia and Herzegovina should join the organization, in which case it will be reduced to 0.16.

Table 4. Collection of assessed contributions
(1991 and 1992)

Organization	Percentage of current year's contributions collected at 30 June		at 30 September		Total of all contributions outstanding at 30 September (regardless of year of account) (Thousands of United States dollars) a/	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
United Nations	39.73	50.95	59.50	54.82	723 427	826 332
ILO b/	50.00	49.46	56.97	50.40	115 024	168 256
FAO	46.18	57.66	51.94	63.85	286 326	237 781
UNESCO	43.41	60.21	55.59	72.04	100 666	114 903
ICAO	32.26	37.16	55.32	61.00	24 837	24 562
WHO	53.00	48.14	61.04	54.37	159 781	228 197
UPU	86.49	84.03	88.74	88.36	6 781	6 014
ITU	91.33	91.35	94.26	93.39	20 878	26 092
WMO	46.80	38.84	48.12	46.79	22 866	34 795
IMO	55.91	59.21	66.72	74.31	11 115	9 715
WIPO	72.42	74.01	83.48	80.77	12 216	11 696
UNIDO	42.71	41.66	56.59	54.87	55 504	79 177
IAEA	45.73	47.79	53.81	54.39	86 959	121 178

a/ Contributions in currencies other than United States dollars have in most cases been translated into dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange for the months considered.

b/ The figures have been translated from Swiss francs into United States dollars at the ILO budget rates of 1.75 and 1.55 Swiss francs to the dollar for 1991 and 1992, respectively.

Table 5. Working capital funds (1993)

(Thousands of United States dollars) a/

Organization	Budget estimates for 1993 b/ (1)	Budget estimates for financial period (2)	Working Capital Fund (3)	Percentage of column (3) to column (1) (4)	Percentage of column (3) to column (2) (5)
United Nations	1 079 014	2 086 563 c/	100 000	9.30	4.80
ILO	202 845	405 690 c/	22 089 d/	10.89	5.44
FAO	338 456	676 911 c/	25 000	7.40	3.70
UNESCO	222 352	444 704 c/	17 200	7.74	3.87
ICAO	47 958	151 479 e/	5 100	10.60	3.40
WHO	367 468	734 936 c/	67	0.02	0.01
UPU f/	22 076	22 076	-	-	-
ITU f/	98 689	98 689	-	-	-
WMO	39 164	165 105 g/	3 300	8.42	2.00
IMO	27 903	54 402 c/	2 213	7.93	4.07
WIPO	65 737	131 475 c/	5 755	8.75	4.38
UNIDO	90 507	181 013 c/	9 000	9.94	4.97
IAEA	191 017	191 017	12 000	6.30	6.30

a/ Amounts in currencies other than United States dollars have in most cases been translated into United States dollars at the most recent year-end United Nations operational rate of exchange (see table 1, footnote a/).

b/ As per table 1.

c/ Biennial (period 1992-1993).

d/ Translated from Swiss francs into United States dollars at the ILO 1992-1993 budget rate of 1.55 Swiss francs to the dollar.

e/ Triennial (period 1993-1995).

f/ No working capital fund.

g/ Quadrennial (period 1992-1995).

Table 6. Extrabudgetary resources: Expenditures (1990 and 1991) a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Organization	1990	1991
United Nations b/	625 459	849 650
UNICEF c/	738 797	754 914
UNDP d/	510 080	656 796
UNFPA e/	119 885	126 553
UNRWA	292 545	308 118
UNHCR	544 010	858 431
WFP	1 031 195	1 412 790
ILO	138 841	153 775
FAO	383 603	412 004
UNESCO	82 760	82 824
ICAO	62 486	53 215
WHO f/	321 406	345 146 g/
UPU	641	979
ITU	36 956	36 146
WMO	h/	64 147 h/
IMO	15 418	21 681
WIPO	6 560	5 575
UNIDO i/	159 558	147 485
IAEA	78 104	85 065

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 6)

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a/ This table covers expenditures in cash or in kind of resources provided outside assessed regular budgets (for which see table 1). Resources channelled by funding organizations within the system to international financial institutions and to bodies outside the system are reported by the funding organization. Subject to this exception, all expenditures are reported by the executing organization in order to avoid double counting. Expenditures of support costs for technical cooperation activities are included to the extent that they are not integrated into regular budget expenditure estimates. Expenditures incurred in currencies other than United States dollars have been translated into dollars at the exchange rates judged most appropriate by the organizations concerned.

b/ Figures include expenditures financed by the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and channelled through bodies not listed in the table; also included are expenditures of voluntary funds by the International Trade Centre (ITC(UNCTAD/GATT)). Expenditures for extrabudgetary peace-keeping operations are excluded.

c/ Figures include expenditures from General Resources and the Supplementary Fund, as well as write-offs of pledges and other items.

d/ Figures include expenditures for activities financed by UNDP and channelled through bodies not covered by this report, such as the World Bank and regional development banks and other bodies outside the system.

e/ Figures include expenditures for activities financed by UNFPA and channelled through bodies not covered by this report.

f/ Exclusive of expenditures of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

g/ From Statement II of the audited financial statements (World Health Assembly document (A/45/18) (International Health Programme) excluding PAHO, IARC and other internal WHO funds.

h/ The figure shown for 1991 applies to the biennium 1990-1991; annual figures are not available, as the organization operates on a biennial basis.

i/ Technical cooperation delivery from all sources of funds.

Table 7. Extrabudgetary resources: Receipts of voluntary contributions in cash (1990 and 1991)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Organization	From States		From other major contributors		Total	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
United Nations a/	353 928	508 848	6 555	7 357	360 483	516 205
UNICEF b/	597 350	579 071	213 797	216 283	811 147	795 354
UNDP c/	1 306 822	1 285 574	12 317	22 130	1 319 139	1 307 704
UNFPA d/	198 914	227 525	11 000	8 000	209 914	235 525
UNRWA e/	152 079	175 535	36 296	39 783	188 375	215 318
UNHCR	444 646	755 341	31 602	148 479	476 248	903 820
WFP	317 497	495 639	40 892	108 016	358 389	603 655
ILO	57 426	70 899	32 973	21 857	90 399	92 756
FAO	136 884	158 224	642	2 151	137 526	160 375
UNESCO	34 222	43 185	2 847	3 750	37 069	46 935
ICAO	14 318	13 237	-	-	14 318	13 237
WHO	171 150	192 797	453	899	171 603	193 696
UPU	634	3 336	-	-	634	3 336
ITU f/	-	6 632	-	34	-	6 666
WMO	13 565	16 419	367	929	13 932	17 348
IMO	7 135	11 173	946	3 197	8 081	14 370
WIPO	157	185	-	-	157	185
UNIDO g/	63 613	64 264	9 328	7 066 h/	72 941	71 330
IAEA i/	39 434	62 131	-	1 095	39 434	63 226
Total	3 909 774	4 670 015	400 015	591 026	4 309 789	5 261 041

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 7)

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a/ Includes contributions in respect of United Nations trust funds, the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (including the UNITAR Special-Purpose Grants Fund), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless) and UNEP (Environment Fund and trust funds).

b/ Figures include income under General Resources and the Supplementary Fund from all donors, excluding the United Nations system.

c/ Figures include contributions in respect of UNDP-administered trust funds.

d/ Figures include contributions in respect of UNFPA-administered trust funds.

e/ Figures include contributions in respect of special projects but not for emergencies in Gaza, the West Bank and Lebanon.

f/ As from 1991, contributions received in respect of trust funds administered, excluding UNDP-financed projects.

g/ Contributions in respect of the Industrial Development Fund and trust funds.

h/ Includes interest income.

i/ 1991 figures include all extrabudgetary contributions received in cash in respect of technical assistance and other programmes.

Table 8. Staffing levels (31 December 1991) a/

	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total	Participants in UNJSPF
United Nations	14 131 b/	13 447 c/	27 578	32 425 d/
WFP	0	610	610	e/
ILO f/	1 701	1 463	3 164	3 392
FAO	3 199	2 537	5 736	7 054 e/
UNESCO	2 161	553	2 714	2 882
ICAO	625	394	1 019	1 041
WHO g/	3 652	1 830	5 482	6 439
UPU	151	25	176	h/
ITU	640	210	850	990
WMO	229	151	380	431
IMO	239	86	325	327
WIPO	381	21	402	432
UNIDO	1 080	772	1 852	2 039
IAEA	1 596	249	1 845	2 000
Total	29 785	22 348	52 133 i/	59 452 i/

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 8)

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a/ Sources: (i) For regular budget and extrabudgetary staff, Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) personnel statistics at 31 December 1991 (ACC/1992/PER/R.22): the figures represent staff in post appointed within the meaning of the staff regulations or rules of the organizations concerned for a period of 12 months or more; (ii) for participants in UNJSPF, 1992 report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/47/9), annex I): the staff covered are those with contracts for six months or more.

b/ Comprises regular budget staff of the United Nations and related entities, including ITC(UNCTAD/GATT).

c/ Comprises extrabudgetary staff of the United Nations and related entities, including ITC(UNCTAD/GATT) and all staff of UNICEF and UNDP together with UNFPA.

d/ Comprises staff of the United Nations and related entities, including that of UNICEF and UNDP.

e/ WFP data, which are not published separately, are included in the FAO figure.

f/ Includes staff of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin.

g/ Includes staff of PAHO.

h/ Not a participant in UNJSPF.

i/ In addition, at 31 December 1991 there were 263 staff members in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and 410 staff members in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), neither of which is covered by this report. Taking account of these staff, the total number indicated by CCAQ in its statistics mentioned in footnote a/ above is 52,806.

j/ In addition, at 31 December 1991 there were the following numbers of participants in bodies not covered by this report: 263 participants in IFAD, 432 participants in GATT, 26 participants in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and 10 participants in the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO). Taking account of these participants, the total number indicated by the Pension Board in its report mentioned in footnote a/ above is 60,183.

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Agenda item 143

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	2
II.	CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES	3 - 6	2
III.	PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT	7 - 8	3
IV.	WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES	9 - 11	3
V.	ACTION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL	12 - 18	4
VI.	VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW	19 - 29	5
VII.	RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINEES	30 - 33	7
VIII.	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	34 - 43	8

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, the General Assembly demanded that all parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately stop fighting and find a peaceful solution; condemned the violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the massive violations of human rights and humanitarian law; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to remain seized of the matter and to continue its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to the above-mentioned request of the General Assembly. It complements the following recent relevant reports:

(a) Reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (A/47/418-S/24516 of 3 September 1992; A/47/635-S/24766 of 6 November 1992);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1992 on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 1992 on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24540);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1992 and 24 November 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/24600 and S/24848);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 1992 on the establishment of the Commission of Experts pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992) (S/24657);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) (S/24767);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1992 on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/24795).

II. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

3. As the Secretary-General stated in his report of 11 November 1992 on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/24795), discussions relating to the cessation of hostilities have taken place within the International Conference's Working Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those discussions led to an agreement, announced on 30 September 1992, that military commanders and local authorities of the three sides would meet in a Mixed

Military Working Group under the auspices of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the International Conference to work towards the demilitarization of Sarajevo and a cessation of hostilities in the city.

4. The representatives of the three sides, meeting in the Mixed Military Working Group, agreed to and signed, on 10 November 1992, a cease-fire for all of Bosnia and Herzegovina effective at midnight on 11 November 1992. The Co-Chairmen of the International Conference welcomed the unconditional cease-fire and stated that the international community expected all three sides to live up to their commitment.

5. By its resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, the Security Council called upon all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitments to put into effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to negotiate in the Mixed Military Working Group, continuously and in uninterrupted session, to end the blockades of Sarajevo and other towns and to demilitarize them, with heavy weapons to be placed under international supervision.

6. Information on the interdiction of military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina is contained in the further report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1992, pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/24848).

III. PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT

7. The Secretary-General's recent report on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/24795) provided extensive information on the efforts being pursued within the Conference to promote a peaceful solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular it reported that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference had recently submitted to the parties a draft outline constitution for Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24795, annex VII).

8. By its resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, the Security Council called upon the parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to consider the draft outline constitution as a basis for negotiating a political settlement of the conflict in that country and to continue negotiations for constitutional arrangements on the basis of the draft outline, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee, those negotiations to be held in continuous and uninterrupted session.

IV. WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES

9. In its resolution 46/242, the General Assembly demanded that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to consider what kind of international assistance could be provided in that connection.

10. This provision of the resolution has not so far been fulfilled. While, since the adoption of the General Assembly resolution, UNPROFOR has so far been deployed only in Sarajevo and Bihac, it has received credible reports of extensive involvement of forces of the Croatian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Bosnian Serb forces allegedly continue to receive supplies and support from elements in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). There are also journalistic accounts of foreign nationals fighting alongside Muslim and Croat forces. UNPROFOR is currently deploying throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to protect humanitarian convoys.

11. Though JNA has withdrawn completely from Bosnia and Herzegovina, former members of Bosnian Serb origin have been left behind with their equipment, and constitute the Army of the "Serb Republic". Several brigades of the Croatian Army are also reliably reported to be actively engaged in the conflict. This provision of the General Assembly resolution also therefore appears not to have been fulfilled. The Secretary-General continues to use his good offices through the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, as well as through UNPROFOR, to bring an end to this tragic conflict.

V. ACTION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

12. In its resolution 46/242 the General Assembly urged the Security Council to consider, on an urgent basis, taking further appropriate measures, as provided in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to put an end to the fighting and to restore the unity and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

13. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/242, the Security Council has adopted several resolutions on the situation in the former Yugoslavia. The latest resolution adopted by the Security Council, resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, strongly reaffirmed the Council's call on all parties and others concerned to respect strictly the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and affirmed that any entities unilaterally declared or arrangements imposed in contravention thereof would not be acceptable. The Council condemned the refusal of all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, to comply with its previous resolutions, and demanded that they and all other concerned parties in the former Yugoslavia fulfil immediately their obligations under those resolutions.

14. In the same resolution, the Council demanded that all forms of interference from outside the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including infiltration into the country of irregular units and personnel, cease immediately, and reaffirmed its determination to take measures against all parties and others concerned which fail to fulfil the requirements of

resolution 752 (1992) and its other relevant resolutions, including the requirement that all forces, in particular elements of the Croatian army, be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded or disarmed.

15. The Council also decided, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure that commodities and products transshipped through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not diverted in violation of resolution 757 (1992), to prohibit the transshipment of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, energy-related equipment, iron, steel, other metals, chemicals, rubber, tyres, vehicles, aircraft and motors of all types unless such transshipment was specifically authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) under its no-objection procedure.

16. It further decided, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, that any vessel in which a majority or controlling interest was held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should be considered, for the purpose of implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, a vessel of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) regardless of the flag under which the vessel sailed. The Council called upon all States to take all necessary steps to ensure that none of their exports were diverted to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in violation of resolution 757 (1992).

17. Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter, the Council called upon States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as might be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992).

18. The Security Council considered that, in order to facilitate the implementation of its relevant resolutions, observers should be deployed on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the Secretary-General to present to the Council as soon as possible his recommendations on the matter. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution was achieved.

VI. VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

19. In its resolution 46/242, the General Assembly condemned the massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", and demanded that that practice be brought to an end immediately and that further steps be taken, on an urgent basis, to stop the massive and forcible displacement of population from and within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as all other forms of violation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia. The Assembly affirmed

that States were to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents committed upon the territory of another State and called upon all States and international organizations not to recognize the consequence of the acquisition of territory by force and of the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing".

20. In the same resolution, the General Assembly demanded that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and other places of detention within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and that all parties ensure complete safety and freedom of movement for ICRC and otherwise facilitate such access. The Assembly also demanded the safe, unconditional and honourable repatriation of the refugees and deportees to their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and recognized their right to receive reparation for their losses. It called upon organs of the United Nations and all international relief agencies to facilitate the return of the displaced people to their homes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as their rehabilitation.

21. The General Assembly urged all States to support the ongoing efforts to be taken in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

22. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly has before it the reports on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (A/47/418-S/24516 and A/47/635-S/24766). The Special Rapporteur has concluded that "massive and grave violations of human rights are occurring throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina" and that "human rights violations are being perpetrated by all parties to the conflicts. There are also victims on all sides. However, the situation of the Muslim population is particularly tragic: they feel that they are threatened with extermination". The Special Rapporteur saw "an urgent need for immediate concerted action. Even when peace is achieved, serious violations of human rights are likely to continue due to the intensity of mutual distrust and hatred" (A/47/418-S/24516, paras. 51, 52 and 57). The Special Rapporteur has submitted various recommendations for dealing with this situation (ibid., paras. 58-73; A/47/635-S/24766, para. 25).

23. On 13 August 1992, the Security Council, by resolution 771 (1992), reaffirmed that "all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches". The Council also called upon States and international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to make that information available to the Council.

24. In the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to collate the information submitted to the Council and to submit a report to it summarizing the information and recommending additional measures that might be appropriate in response to the information.

25. On 6 October 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 780 (1992), in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992), together with such further information as the Commission of Experts might obtain through its own investigations or efforts, of other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

26. On 23 October 1992, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had appointed the following five persons to the Commission of Experts: Professor Fritz Kalshoven (Netherlands) as President; Professor Cherif Bassiouni (Egypt); Mr. William Fenrick (Canada); Judge Keba Mbaye (Senegal); and Professor Torker Opsahl (Norway) as members.

27. The Commission of Experts held its first two-day meeting on 4 and 5 November 1992 during which it discussed organizational and procedural concerns and began dealing with methodological and substantive issues. The Commission met with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and with Ambassador Hans Corell of Sweden, a member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Mission under the Moscow Human Dimension Mechanism. It also reviewed the report and recommendations of that Mission.

28. The Commission has decided to undertake a factual analysis of existing reports as well as a legal analysis of applicable law. It is in the process of identifying practical problems inherent in the identification and eventual investigation of alleged incidents.

29. The Commission has before it all available communications regarding such alleged violations, including information received from various Governments. Information has also been received from United Nations sources, including the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as from the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, CSCE and a number of non-governmental organizations, including Helsinki Watch, the World Campaign to Save Humanity and Amnesty International.

VII. RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINEES

30. ICRC and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have continued their efforts to facilitate the release of prisoners and detainees. Between 7 July and 31 October 1992 ICRC had registered 10,273 persons in 41 places of detention. Some 8,046 were in 14 Bosnian Serb places

of detention and 988 were in 16 Bosnian Croat places of detention; 1,239 were in 11 places of detention run by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

31. As at 18 November 1992 only 2,928 prisoners and detainees had been released. Of these, 2,841 had been transferred to neighbouring countries and 87 had expressed the wish to be released on the spot. On 1 October, the three sides concluded an agreement under ICRC auspices on the release and transfer of all prisoners according to plans of release to be prepared by ICRC and implemented by the three sides by 31 October. That agreement was based on the Programme of Action on Humanitarian Issues drawn up at the London session of the International Conference. According to figures provided by ICRC, the Bosnian Serbs had released about 2,550 prisoners and detainees. The Bosnian Croats had released about 350 prisoners and detainees. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina had released 26 prisoners and detainees. ICRC is currently visiting 312 prisoners and detainees under Bosnian Croat control; 989 prisoners and detainees under the control of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and 4,103 prisoners and detainees under Bosnian Serb control.

32. ICRC estimates that there are still a considerable number of prisoners who have not been visited at all, either because they have never been notified, or they are detained in dangerous areas or elsewhere, where access has been refused by the authorities. According to ICRC, the agreement of 1 October has not been implemented because the three sides did not fully respect their obligations under that agreement, but mostly also because of difficulties in finding third countries willing to accept the prisoners wishing to be transferred temporarily to neighbouring countries.

33. As at 18 November 1992, 3,699 places had been offered for temporary refuge abroad but only 818 released prisoners and detainees had departed for third countries. The number of places offered was still not sufficient to provide a solution for the thousands of other detainees still to be released and for whom a viable solution was not considered available inside Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

34. In the light of General Assembly resolution 46/242, and as a follow-up to the International Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of the Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia, convened under the auspices of UNHCR on 29 July 1992, an inter-agency assessment of the humanitarian needs was carried out by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO). This led to the launching, on 4 September 1992, of a Consolidated Inter-Agency Programme of Action and Appeal for Former Yugoslavia for the period from September 1992 to March 1993.

35. The Consolidated Appeal was formally launched on behalf of the Secretary-General simultaneously in Geneva and New York. The Programme of Action and Appeal covered the most urgent humanitarian needs in food, shelter and medical supplies and services at a cost of 434 million United States dollars. The Programme of Action was designed specifically to address the

winter situation in all Republics of the former Yugoslavia, but special emphasis was placed on Bosnia and Herzegovina, where needs were considered more acute because of the ongoing hostilities.

36. Since the launching of the Programme of Action and Appeal, the number of affected persons in need of humanitarian assistance has since increased significantly. UNHCR's estimate as at 18 November 1992 was that there was a total of 3,042,000 refugees, displaced persons and other victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia requiring assistance and protection. Information on the activities of UNHCR to provide protection and assistance for these refugees and displaced persons is contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/24795).

37. While the programmes and activities of UNHCR have received almost all of the required funding based on the initial assessment, it is now envisaged that its increased needs will call for additional funding of over $100 million. The response to the appeal for funding for the other operational agencies had been markedly lower and thus substantial shortfalls remain in the funding of programmes and activities proposed by UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

38. It should be noted that substantial humanitarian activities have been carried out outside the Consolidated Appeal by donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including ICRC.

39. On 13 August 1992, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 770 (1992) by which it called upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina; it also called upon States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they were taking in coordination with the United Nations to carry out the resolution and invited the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that might be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies.

40. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 770 (1992), a number of the sponsors of that resolution suggested to the Secretary-General how the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina could be facilitated through the provision of protective support by UNPROFOR and at no cost to the United Nations. In response, the Secretary-General proposed the establishment of regional storage and distribution centres at a number of locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He also proposed that UNPROFOR would, when so requested by UNHCR, provide protection of convoys to UNHCR regional centres and from there to local distribution points (see S/24540).

41. On 14 September 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 776 (1992), by which it authorized enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide, inter alia, protection of humanitarian convoys, including convoys of released detainees if requested by ICRC. The Secretary-General has reported on UNPROFOR's deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its activities to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance in his report of 24 November 1992 to the Security Council (S/24848). The full deployment of UNPROFOR's additional troops is important, as indiscriminate fighting, targeted harassment and hostile attitudes have continued to hamper the humanitarian relief efforts.

42. By its resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, the Security Council called upon all international donors to contribute to the humanitarian relief efforts in the former Yugoslavia, to support the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Programme of Action and Appeal for the Former Yugoslavia and to speed up the delivery of assistance under existing pledges. The Council called upon all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the humanitarian agencies and with UNPROFOR to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need of it, and reiterated its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

43. In the same resolution, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNHCR and other relevant international humanitarian agencies, to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA

Letter dated 1 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to a letter dated 26 September 1992 from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Latvia, His Excellency Mr. Anatolijs Gorbunovs, addressed to you (A/47/476, annex). In that letter, Mr. Gorbunovs invited you to "use your good offices with the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights to expedite the dispatching of a fact-finding mission to Latvia by United Nations human rights experts" in order to investigate alleged human rights abuses in Latvia.

I wish to convey my sincere gratitude for your rapid response to the invitation extended by Mr. Gorbunovs, which resulted in sending a fact-finding mission to Latvia from 27 to 30 October 1992, led by the Director of the Centre for Human Rights, Mr. Ibrahima Fall. In addition, I wish to thank you for making available to the Permanent Mission of Latvia the "Summary of the report on a fact-finding mission to Latvia" (see annex). The fact-finding mission to Latvia, I believe, was of the type envisioned by you in your report "An Agenda for Peace", in particular the part of the report on preventive diplomacy (see A/47/277-S/24111).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10 and 149.

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Latvia
to the United Nations

/...

ANNEX

Summary of the Report on a

Fact-Finding Mission to Latvia

1. Upon the invitation of the Latvian authorities, the Secretary-General sent to Latvia, on 27-30 October 1992, a fact-finding mission headed by Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Director of the Center for Human Rights, to investigate alleged discriminatory practices against minorities in that country.

2. The mission met with Latvian officials, including the Head of State, Chairman Anatolijs Gorbunovs, Deputy Chairman, Prime Minister, many ministers, chairmen of parliamentary commissions, representatives of parliament factions, the chairman of the Supreme Court, members of the Bar Association, representatives of different minority groups and associations, including representatives of the Russian minority, representatives of religious confessions, lawyers, trade union leaders, and editors of Latvian mass media, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as the Russian Ambassador. The mission received about 800 petitions during meetings with representatives of the minorities and in the streets of Riga.

3. The mission considered and analyzed a number of relevant legislative acts as well as government and administrative instructions related to the rights of minorities.

The Current Situation

4. As a result of a systematic policy of transfer of population implemented during 50 years of Soviet occupation, today, of approximately 2.7 million of total Latvian population, only 52% are Latvians, while, in 1935, ethnic Latvians made up 75.5% of the population.

5. There is anxiety among the national minorities. Their representatives expressed their concern for the future status and the civil, political and economic rights of the non-ethnic population in Latvia, as well as for the present draft law on citizenship, the application of the language law and the registration of Latvia's inhabitants.

(a) Citizenship

6. On 15 October 1991, the Supreme Council adopted a resolution on the renewal of the Republic of Latvia citizens' rights and fundamental principles of naturalization, under which citizenship is recognized only to those who were citizens on 17 June 1940 and their descendants. Other residents would acquire citizenship by naturalization following the adoption of a

citizenship law, the draft of which is still under consideration by the Parliament.

7. According to the draft law, certain categories of inhabitants closely linked to the former Soviet army, police and security service would be permanently excluded from acquiring Latvian citizenship through naturalization. Other permanent residents of Latvia may acquire citizenship through naturalization, according to yearly quotas to be established by Parliament. The basic conditions for naturalization are: 16 years of permanent residence (the draft law includes an alternative provision that would require 10 years of permanent residence, instead of 16 years); mastery of the Latvian language at a conversational level, to be established through examinations; a loyalty oath, knowledge of the basic principles of the Constitution and renunciation of (expatriation from) previous citizenship.

8. While the residence requirement, as envisaged in the draft law, may not be seen as discriminatory in nature, much would depend on how the requirement is understood in its practical application. There is fear among the non-Latvian population that many permanent residents may, in fact, be disqualified, for example because of temporary sojourn abroad, including for study purposes. Another cause of anxiety is that a large number of persons may be disqualified on the ground that their actual domicile has been in houses owned by the Ministry of Defence of the earlier State power, or in accommodations considered "temporary", irrespective of the length of above. Regrettably, these fears appear to be borne out, based on the information contained in many of the individual petitions received by the Head of the Mission.

9. As to generally accepted principles of international law concerning the granting of citizenship, Latvia is not in breach of international law by the way it determines the criteria for granting its citizenship. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the concrete situation of the non-Latvian resident population in Latvia, it would be desirable if Latvia, for humanitarian reasons, would extend its nationality to the majority of its permanent residents who express a desire to be loyal citizens of Latvia.

(b) <u>The registration process</u>

10. The main purpose of the ongoing registration process is to establish who are residents of Latvia. This will also serve as the basis for determining the status and the rights of the present population, and will determine who may become eligible for citizenship through naturalization, under a citizenship law to be enacted in the future.

11. More than 300 petitions received by the Head of the Mission concerned alleged arbitrary and discriminatory practices in the conduct of the registration process. A common theme was that people were denied the registration on the ground that they did not, for one reason or another, qualify for registration, or their period of residence in Latvia was reduced on the basis of the regulations enacted by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

12. Should the above allegations be true it is the Regulations of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and, apparently, abuse of power by officials of the Department, that result in discriminatory practices against some non-ethnic Latvian population of the country. This is a genuine issue of concern that should be addressed in all seriousness by the Government, in the interest of continued harmonious ethnic relations in the country.

(d) The Language law

13. The language law itself is not incompatible with international law nor with generally accepted human rights standards, even if they cause a degree of hardship or inconvenience to the non-Latvian speaking population. Moreover, affirmative steps taken by the Latvian authorities to promote the use of the Latvian language do not violate these norms, and go along with the respect of minority languages.

14. Whereas the generalized use of the Latvian language does not seem to pose a problem, the requirement to take language examinations does, especially in connection with the granting of citizenship through naturalization, and in relation to some access to public employment and education. In this context many non-Latvian speakers perceive language examinations as a form of harassment.

15. The mission received information from non-Latvians claiming that State-subsidized language courses had been established only within large State enterprises, and that private courses were very expensive. Moreover, the methodology of language training has been described as poor and it is reported that in some governmental agencies proficiency tests have been abandoned because they were considered to be too complicated.

16. The Mission would suggest that the Latvian authorities take appropriate measures to ensure that the procedures of training and examination are conducted with flexibility, patience, objectivity, clarity and under the best possible technical conditions.

(e) Property

17. According to information received, it appears that citizens will enjoy preferential treatment in receiving a greater number of privatization certificates than non-citizens. Many letters received by the mission reveal the anxiety of the non-Latvian population that they might be excluded from the privatization process and might not even be able to acquire the apartments where they currently reside.

18. In this context it should be noted that Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights enunciates right to property. However, it is generally agreed that the right to property is subject to reasonable restrictions.

(g) Freedom of Movement

19. Residents of Latvia, whether citizens or non-citizens, have equal freedom of movement in the territory of Latvia. No cases have been reported that non-Latvian citizens temporarily leaving the territory of Latvia have been denied reentry.

20. However, Article 10 of the Constitutional Law of 10 December 1991 on the Rights and Obligations of a Citizen and a Person, provides that "Citizens have the right to freely leave Latvia and to freely return to Latvia" which may imply that the non-citizens do not enjoy the right to return to Latvia. Denial of reentry would not only cause undue hardship to the person concerned, but could, for example, entail a violation of Article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which protects the family unit, if a person were thus separated from his family.

Conclusions and Recommendations

21. Latvia is going through a transitional period following the reestablishment of independence. During this period the Latvian government is endeavouring to redress certain historical inequities and injustices perpetrated during Soviet rule from 1940 to 1991.

22. This has given rise to anxiety among the non-ethnic Latvians about their future status and role in the country. It is this sense of insecurity rather than any gross violation of human rights that is most characteristic of the situation prevailing in Latvia today.

23. The information received and examined by the Mission does not reveal gross and systematic violations of human rights in Latvia. Individual violations which have been reported are limited

and not related to discriminatory policy as such and they should and can be remedied at the appropriate level. On the positive side, it should be emphasized that no instances of violence, no mass dismissals from employment, exclusion from educational establishments, evictions from apartments, or expulsions were reported.

24. A large percentage of the residents of the country do not yet have Latvian citizenship, and they fear marginalization. Whereas citizens of the former Soviet Union may obtain Russian citizenship on request, many of them do not wish to do so, since they intend to continue living in Latvia. Questionable administrative regulations and administrative practices in the conduct of the ongoing registration of the population are worrisome, as they would appear to reveal discrimination against some individuals belonging to the non-indigenous population. These individuals seem to have been arbitrarily prevented from registering their residence in Latvia, thus excluded from qualifying for naturalization, or the duration of their residence is recognized to a lesser degree than appears reasonable and just, with the effect that they no longer fulfil the anticipated residence requirement for naturalization. Another consideration is the relationship between citizenship and economic rights, in view of the risk that non-citizens may be deprived of economic opportunities.

25. So far no one has as yet been deprived of citizenship and no segment of the population has been disenfranchised. On the other hand, the fear of marginalization by denial of citizenship and of fundamental rights related to it is real and in some cases well founded. This creates a situation which is not conducive to harmonious inter-ethnic relations and as such poses a potentially destabilizing factor.

26. The apparent openness of both the Latvian authorities and the minorities to proposals by the United Nations gives reason for optimism regarding the possibility of finding compromise solutions. In this context, the following concrete recommendations may help achieve not only reconciliation and coexistence but also fruitful cooperation in a multi-cultural society:

(a) The citizenship law should be adopted at an early date, so that persons can regularize their status.

(b) Before its adoption, the citizenship law should be amended so as to lower the residence requirement from 16 years to 5 years. It is desirable that this requirement not be adversely affected by temporary sojourn abroad or by civilian employment with the military. This reduced duration of 5 years would

have a very positive psychological effect on non-Latvian minorities and would certainly contribute to the consolidation of inter-ethnic harmony.

(c) All rules and regulations governing the conduct of the ongoing registration process should be made public and widely distributed. As far as possible, they should be publicized before adoption and the opportunity offered for consultation through public hearings. Criteria for registration should be drafted in clear and precise language so as to prevent arbitrariness in their application. Particular attention should be given to all cases and instances of alleged irregularities in the conduct of the registration process and these should be reviewed on a case by case basis.

(d) The Latvian authorities should, in practice, grant non-citizens at the minimum those rights enunciated in the UN General Assembly Declaration on the Rights of Individuals not Nationals of the State in which they live.

(e) As to the language requirement, basic knowledge of Latvian should suffice to obtain citizenship. Residents over 50 years of age should be exempted from language tests for naturalization purposes. This does not preclude more stringent language requirements in connection with applications for specific job opportunities. Bearing in mind that Latvian is the State language and that official documentation is in Latvian, non-Latvian speaking residents will find it in their own interest to learn the language as soon as possible.

(f) In the context of the privatization of land, houses and apartments, the property rights of Latvian citizens in 1940 and their descendants should normally take priority. Compensation for improvements effected by subsequent occupants should be envisaged.

(g) Non-Latvians should not be excluded from the privatization process. For instance, if they do not immediately qualify for obtaining ownership of the apartments which they occupy, a grace period should be granted until they can qualify. The Law on Privatization should envisage the establishment of a Commission to examine individual cases.

(h) Preventive measures should be taken to avoid any increase in tensions between the ethnic Latvian and the non-ethnic population in Latvia. In particular, the

Consultative Commission on National Minorities should start operating as soon as possible and assume responsibility for examining any allegations of discrimination. Moreover, incitement to ethnic prejudice should be prohibited by law, as required by Article 20, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(i) The Latvian government, which has already acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, should consider accession to the Optional Protocol, so as to allow all persons under its jurisdiction the possibility of examination of their individual cases by the United Nations Human Rights Committee, following exhaustion of domestic remedies.

(j) The United Nations should be prepared to provide advisory services and technical assistance in various areas. A consultative services agreement with the UN Centre for Human Rights may prove useful.

(l) UNESCO, through UNDP, could be called on to give technical assistance in the field of organizing the methodology of teaching and criteria of examination in Latvian language for the non-Latvian speaking part of the population.

(m) The Centre for Human Rights could be called on to provide technical assistance in the context of dissemination of human rights documentation, training public officials dealing with human rights problems, drafting human rights legislation, monitoring elections, and to establish contacts with the Consultative Nationalities Council for review of cases of alleged discrimination.

(n) Political contacts between Latvian and Russian authorities should be encouraged by the United Nations in order to seek a peaceful settlement of economic, military and social bilateral problems, including the question of the withdrawal of Russian military forces from Latvia.

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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 1 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information on some aspects of the humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 37.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Information on some aspects of the humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Significant progress has been made in the strengthening of the capabilities and coordination of the United Nations system in providing emergency humanitarian relief since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attaches great significance to these issues and actively contributed in the negotiations of the guiding principles and modalities for relief assistance, including its coordination, which were determined by this resolution.

We firmly believe that humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality on the basis of an appeal by the affected country, with full respect to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States.

Yugoslavia fully supports the activities of the Department for Humanitarian Affairs headed by Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Jan Elliason, and their enormous efforts in dealing with the consequences of a plurality of man-made and natural disasters which have occurred in the short period since the new mechanism for humanitarian relief in the United Nations has been established.

Yugoslavia is particularly concerned and appalled because of serious threats to the security of humanitarian personnel and it strongly condemns as inadmissible the criminal attacks and looting of relief convoys, which have resulted in the loss of life of relief workers, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been, during the past year, at the epicentre of the greatest humanitarian tragedy in Europe since the Second World War.

1. The population and economy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are facing many difficulties and problems that have been compounded and deepened further.

The civil war on the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the imposition of sanctions, which take the form of the most comprehensive embargo ever imposed by the United Nations against any State, have caused a drastic fall in economic activities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

A sharp drop has occurred in industrial output, employment and earnings of both employees and the rest of the population, while severe drought, which practically halved the normal crops, has further aggravated the overall economic situation.

The economic sanctions make it extremely difficult to realize the processes of economic restructuring already undertaken, the privatization of small and medium-size businesses that have just begun to experience expansion. Long-standing economic ties with the companies from the former Yugoslav republics, from the neighbouring and other countries have been forcefully severed, although there exists a mutual interest to broaden and promote economic relations among the business partners.

The sanctions have also created insurmountable difficulties in ensuring normal living conditions for all, including more than half a million refugees who fled from other territories of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Rapid impoverishment is the main feature of the current social situation of the whole Yugoslav population. There is an increasing number of people who cannot earn enough to cater for their own or their family's essential needs. In real terms, average earnings fell below US$ 60. Approximately 15 per cent of the active population is unemployed and over 10 per cent of the employed are on forced leave, with uncertain prospects of continuing to hold their jobs. Drastic reductions in public receipts are increasingly being reflected in the payment of pensions, disability benefit, family allowances, unemployed benefits, social welfare and other payments to individuals or families, as well as subsidies for social welfare institutions.

2. The adverse economic conditions in Yugoslavia, which have been highly aggravated by Security Council sanctions, directly affect the situation in the social and humanitarian field.

According to the latest information, there are over 600,000 refugees in the two Yugoslav republics. The official statistics indicate that out of that number, there are 540,000 refugees in Serbia (199,000 from Croatia, approximately 304,000 from Bosnia and Herzegovina and circa 37,000 from Slovenia). The majority are Serbs (84 per cent), over 6 per cent are Muslims, 1.5 per cent Croats and others (Albanians, Jewish, Gypsies, Bulgarians, Hungarians, etc.).

There are 62,500 registered refugees in Montenegro. Out of that number, 55,800 are refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 6.7 per cent are from Croatia and Slovenia. According to reliable sources, the total number of refugees in Montenegro is 10,000 higher. Consequently, the total number of refugees constitute 12 per cent of the republic's overall population. Serbs, Montenegrins and Muslims are represented in the refugee population.

In the aftermath of the war operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been steadily increasing - averaging 500 to 2,000 per day.

Children and youths of up to 18 years of age constitute 58 per cent of the refugee population in Montenegro and 42.6 per cent in Serbia. In both republics, the majority - over 80 per cent of the refugees - are women.

The refugees usually come to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without any means of subsistence and cannot collect pensions, disability payments and other social security benefits that they have been entitled to in the regions they came from. Their prospects of coming back to their homes and property they left behind are rather uncertain.

Analysis shows that sizeable funds are needed to satisfy just the most essential subsistence needs of the refugees. The costs of their accommodation and provision of basic humanitarian assistance for them are increased by the expenses for their health care and education.

Viewed from the health aspect, refugees are the most vulnerable category of the population: babies, children, mothers, the elderly, sick and other ailing persons whose health protection is more complex and expensive even in normal conditions. After their tragic experience, they become still more prone to diseases and are in more need of protection and help.

Although the refugees accommodated in private homes receive assistance from domestic, public and charity funds, this is insufficient to compensate to the host families all they are ready to offer. The possibilities to help have been severely reduced by the United Nations sanctions, which affect their material status too.

The traditional family and human solidarity made it possible for 90 per cent of the refugees in both republics to be accommodated in homes of relatives, friends or simply people of good will who wanted to help others in need. The State has accepted this practice. However, time has shown that there is a positive and a negative side to it. On the one hand, such a form of accommodation is advantageous since it prevents "ghettoization" of refugees. On the other, it prevents the problems to be seen in their entirety and consequently their systematic and ultimate resolution. Furthermore, the host families are confronted with obligations they are increasingly unable to cope with without adequate assistance from the public sector or charity. Outside help is shrinking and insufficient to make up even for a fraction of what the host families have been willing to offer to the refugees from the very first day. Their readiness to help has been drastically eroded by steady worsening in their social and economic situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, further exacerbated by the Security Council sanctions. In such circumstances, practically the whole population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may find itself in need of humanitarian assistance, with shortages of heating fuel in the winter and the basic staples, not to mention acute problems in the field of health care.

An inter-agency United Nations mission visited all former republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in August 1992 and was able to see all the problems related to the accommodation of refugees and the assistance needed to that effect. The Mission concluded that the volume of the needed humanitarian assistance for addressing those problems in the period September 1992 to March 1993 stands at US$ 300 million for the refugeees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia alone.

However, in the appeal prepared on the basis of the Mission's findings, the United Nations agencies envisaged less than half of the resources required to meet the total needs of refugees in the whole of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that is, less than US$ 100 million in the case of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

While diminishing the volume of the assessed requirements requested in the appeal, resources for accommodation of refugees were particularly cut down. In addition, the needs of the host families were not fully taken into account as well as the requirements in oil for humanitarian purposes, which will be one of the major problems of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and for the refugees it has accepted. Even if the assistance envisaged by the appeal materializes at the proposed or lower level, it shall still be insufficient to meet the needs of the refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and many problems with ominous and far-reaching consequences shall remain unsolved.

3. A particularly grave situation exists in the health area in Yugoslavia, affecting not only refugees but other population groups as well. That situation has taken a dramatic turn which can now neither be remedied nor improved without the assistance of the international community. The implementation of the United Nations sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia marked the beginning of a sharp decline in the quality of health services, which from the level of modern health care existing in developed countries has fallen to the level of minimum health care services needed for bare survival.

The sanctions have cut off the procurement of Yugoslav health institutions by sanitary materials and practically discontinued the production of pharmaceuticals. Although medical supplies are not subject to sanctions, in practice, there are many problems related to the supply of health institutions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with sanitary appliances. Some foreign partners fail to deliver goods, even those paid for or agreed for delivery; others, instead of agreed primary products offer more expensive semi-processed or processed products. There are also frequent instances of impeding the delivery of goods for medical purposes.

The conditions prevailing in hospitals are on a very low level: disinfectants are lacking, food and heating oil are in short supply, medical equipment is increasingly out of order due to the lack of spare parts. Specific conditions are even worse: there is a lack of certian types of drugs. There are no cyclosporines for patients who have undergone transplantations, as a result of which transplants are rejected. Psychiatric wards again tie up their patients as they have run out of psychotropic drugs. Elderly patients are being taken off cytostatics which are in short supply. Pacemakers are being taken from patients who died and reinplanted, as pacemakers have been lacking for months. There is the most urgent need for surgical supplies: there are no needles and stitching thread, as well as surgical gloves, syringes, bandages, cotton wool and immobilization devices.

4. The Government of Yugoslavia has requested from the Security Council Sanctions Committee, as an exemption from the sanctions regime, the import of heating oil to Yugoslavia for humanitarian purposes. The import request involves 874,400 tons of oil products, which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot supply from its own production and which will be used as heating oil for 4,000 health institutions, 8,000 kindergartens, schools as well as a large number of organizations concerned with the care of children and elderly people. It would be a tragedy for the elderly, sick and children if it were impossible to ensure heating of hospitals, schools and similar institutions.

Yugoslavia is prepared to cooperate fully with the Security Council to offer further information which would facilitate the positive decision of the Sanctions Committee and fully accept monitoring, control and assessment of our needs by an independent body.

5. Confronted with grave economic difficulties and the worsening humanitarian situation at home, the Government of Yugoslavia is naturally equally aware of the humanitarian tragedy that is taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the United Nations protected areas too.

Ever since the outbreak of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia allocated substantial resources as humanitarian assistance to the afflicted population in those areas. The representatives of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia visited the crisis areas several times, assessed the situation and drew up a global plan for the distribution of resources. As the needs grew, the original financial plan also expanded. Consequently, up to 30 October 1992, the Red Cross of Yugoslavia dispatched 544 packages with 4,000 tons of foodstuffs to 51 towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina (and 28 in Krajina) out of those resources.

In addition to food, medicines and medical supplies have also been dispatched. Substances for chemo-dialysis were absolutely necessary and in dramatically short supply. Thanks to timely provision of this item the centres in Bosnia and Herzegovina received this help in the most critical moments.

The lists of towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina where food and medical supplies have been sent are long. The relief has been intended for all citizens regardless of their national or religious origin.

The citizens of Yugoslav origin from abroad, as well as companies and associations from Yugoslavia, were able to send their help through the Red Cross of Yugoslavia to the war-stricken areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Up to 30 September 1992, 98 packages to 60 different locations have been sent with 1,087 tons of foodstuffs.

According to the information of the Institute for Statistics of the Republic of Serbia, in the period from 1 July to 30 September 1992 alone, 2,211,000 kg of flour, 250,000 kg of sugar, 119,000 kg of cooking oil and 28,000 kg of baby food have been sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On a number of occasions, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proposed that relief to the afflicted population in Bosnia and Herzegovina be dispatched from its territory. To that end, Prime Minister Panic offered 200 trucks to deliver humanitarian aid from the centres in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav air company is ready to reactivate 80 per cent of its fleet in only a few hours and join the international effort.

We welcome the decision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to accept the offer of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that its territory be used for transmitting humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will do its utmost to ensure that humanitarian relief reaches its final destination safely.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is doing everything in its power to fulfil the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and to remove the causes for which the sanctions were imposed on Yugoslavia. The United Nations and the Security Council have been informed in full detail about the efforts of the Government. It will continue to implement consistently the policy of peace, leading to dialogue and cooperation.